HUMAN EVENTS

Vol. XV, No. 44 Monday, November 3, 1958 Washington, D. C.

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On the Eve of Election: Win or lose in the polling, the Eisenhower Administration has set a course—typified by Ike's strong denunciation of "radicals"—on which it will probably follow through after the verdict comes in tomorrow night. With the President advocating economy in Government and Nixon "giving hell" to the left-wing Democrats, conservatives in the Capital remark: "It's so much water on the conservative wheel that the momentum may keep it spinning through 1960."

Capitol Hill lays great stress on two important appointments made by the White House recently, one of them in the last week. The first was the choice of Taft-follower Potter Stewart of Ohio as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, succeeding Justice Harold Burton. The other was last week's selection of Lewis Strauss as Secretary of Commerce (to succeed "me too" Republican Sinclair Weeks).

Strauss, throughout his career in public life, has been a protégé of former President Hoover and of the late Senator Taft. The Ohio Senator helped push Strauss to the top of the Atomic Energy Commission—one of the few appointments given to a prominent member of the Taft wing of the party by the incoming Eisenhower Administration. Under the regime of Sherman Adams, jobs for Taft-men were sparing indeed. Party circles throughout the country have noted this "new look."

After the Strauss appointment last week, it was remarked in Washington: "If this goes on, the whole top-side of the Administration may look like the shade of Taft had taken over patronage." One result of this appointment was a sudden burst of enthusiastic activity among Republican politicos in West Virginia, a constituency in which the GOP is hard pressed. Strauss is a native of Charleston, W. Va.

● The big question on Capitol Hill today is: how long does it take for an eleventh-hour conversion to swing large blocs of voters? In addition to patronage, on such issues as labor, economy and foreign policy, Eisenhower has sought to repair his errors of the past few years. If he wins, it is felt that pressure will mount for him "to go the whole way" to the right for the rest of his term. If he loses, a formidable case for an "all out" and not merely a "halfway" conservative strategy will be heard.

Animated discussion among Washington observers these days concerns the reasons for Ike's shift of policy. Majority conclusion is that the resignation of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams led to the change. Pre-election sentiment: "If Ike had gotten rid of Adams three months ago, the new policy would have had time to cause far wider and more positive effects on the mass of voters."

Meanwhile, there looms the start of an intra-GOP scrap resembling that which preceded the nomination of Ike in the divisive 1952 convention; only this time it commences much earlier than the Eisenhower-Taft conflict (which began less than a year before the nominating convention). Capital reporters returning from tours around the country note that in the smaller states generally, and in the Midwest particularly, local GOP politicos heatedly denounce the candidacy of "liberal" Nelson Rockefeller in New York and emotionally praise Nixon. These local Nixon backers perceive in the Empire State contest the hand of the GOP figure whom they dislike the most—Thomas E. Dewey. They believe the former New York Governor—"the man who got Ike the nomination in '52"—is masterminding Rockefeller in an effort to beat Nixon in 1960. (See "The Meaning of the Rockefeller Campaign," by Raymond Moley, on page 4 of this News Section.)

● Likewise, HUMAN EVENTS receives numerous letters from subscribers outside of California strongly condemning many California Republicans for "sabotaging" —through the agency of "liberal" Governor Goodwin Knight—the campaign of Senator William F. Knowland.

Come win or lose this week, the gallant courage of Knowland will continue to live among conservatives throughout the country and may emerge as a symbol in the struggle for control of the GOP.

J. Bracken Lee: Significant of the swing to J. Bracken Lee among regular Republicans (see last week's News Section) was the statement last week of Guy Gabrielson, one-time National Chairman of the Republican party, who visited Salt Lake City and had a chat with the former Republican Governor. Lee is now running as an independent against GOP Senator Arthur Watkins. Gabrielson (who is remembered as a supporter of Senator Taft) hailed Lee's bid as "giving hope to millions of people who believe in the two-party system of government."

"There is a bigger protest vote throughout this Nation," he said, "than anyone has yet mentioned. It is a protest against the fact that there is no basic difference now between the philosophies of the two major political parties."

Gabrielson went on to emphasize that election of J. Bracken Lee would indicate there is "someone willing

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to stand up for the fundamental principles in which millions of Americans still believe." He declared that Lee's political philosophy is what the Republican party once stood for but has forgotten.

"This question," added the former GOP chairman, "is not merely a Utah matter, it is one of national importance. The same factor is present in New Jersey [Gabrielson's state], California and in every other state. It is simply a question of whether the people want to vote for a man who means what he says and stands for what he believes."

Campaign Tactics: Washington—as well as West Coast television viewers—was shocked by the "coincidental" TV failure which barred Senator Knowland from presenting his case to the voters last week, in a face-to-face confrontation with Attorney General Pat Brown. No mechanical disorders occurred during the half of the program in which Brown spoke. But as soon as Knowland came on and began documenting the connection of high California Democrats with the criminal underworld, the sound went off and stayed off until the show was over.

Knowland's campaign manager, charging probable "sabotage," disclosed that "wires feeding sound from KQED studios through the telephone company were specially marked. Two of these wires had been disconnected from their terminals and had been pulled through a partition into a maze of other wires. This could not have occurred without external force being used. In two years of operation there had been no previous difficulty with KQED connections. They are unable to attribute the disconnection to any accidental occurrence."

This strange mechanical failure recalls an unexplained breakdown in the network relay system that afflicted two successive broadcasts of radio commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., just prior to the crucial 1954 congressional elections.

In a statement to HUMAN EVENTS this week, Lewis said: "The mysterious blackout of Senator Knowland's half of his debate with Pat Brown smacks of more than mere coincidence. It is similar to those tactics that I encountered in the final week of the 1954 election campaign, as I attempted to broadcast my commentary from Birmingham, Alabama. It would seem that this is the desperate attempt of little men who just don't want Bill Knowland's side of the story known."

● Meanwhile, in the closing days of the hot campaign, instances of intimidation abound. In Ohio, where a right-to-work initiative is on the ballot, union pressures have been intense. As Congressman Gordon Sherer (R.-Ohio) charged on the Manion Forum recently: "Politicians and public officials have been blacklisted if they dared to even so much as express an opinion favoring the right-to-work issue. Others have been frightened into fence-straddling and silence. Shopkeepers who signed petitions to put the right-to-work issue on the ballot have been threatened with economic boycotts."

● In Arizona, where Reuther's top antagonist, Senator Barry Goldwater, is fighting for re-election, a campaign of terror has marked the final days of the campaign. Threatening phone calls and letters have been beamed at Goldwater, his family and members of his staff.

Abusive warnings to the Senator's mother have been so particularly vicious that one member of his staff was assigned permanently to guard her. A call to one member of Goldwater's campaign force warned that the Senator be "called off." The caller advised the Goldwater people to "remember what happened to Victor" —apparently a reference to columnist Victor Riesel, who was blinded by union thugs.

The Road to Ruin: Further evidence that "labor government" brings economic collapse turns up in Indiana, where left-wing Mayor Vance Hartke of Evansville is vying with Governor Harold Handley for the Senate. One GOP speaker in Indiana recently brought out the story of what happened to Evansville under Hartke's regime.

A professional investigation of Evansville's economic woes, known as the Fantus Report, disclosed that "within the past few years Evansville has suffered a series of economic blows. Industrial departures from Evansville amount to a new loss of approximately 15,000 jobs in manufacturing, and net employment in the Evansville area has declined from 1953 to 1957 by 10,000 jobs."

"Four firms," the report revealed, "left Evansville primarily due to labor problems, and eight of ten firms cited labor problems as a contributing consideration to their decision to move." It further noted that "the official policy [of the city government] is hands-off until 'something' happens, and if 'something' does happen on the picket line, it is better to try to get the state police to enforce law and order."

Two Important Contests: Integrity is the issue in Delaware, where Republican Senator John Williams seeks re-election. Known as "Mr. Integrity," Williams has racked up a brilliant record for exposing corruption and waste in Government and has consistently rebuffed attempts, whether from Democratic or Republican sources, to soften his investigations and charges. Modest and undemonstrative, Williams is reportedly having a hard time against his Democratic opponent, Elbert Carvel, who is known as a "personality boy."

● The most courageous defender of American industry against the "reciprocal trade" experiments of "liberals" in Government is Republican Senator George Malone of Nevada. He is said to be facing great difficulties in his endeavor to win re-election. Capitol Hill rates Malone as deserving of the help of all conservatives.

Right to Work: A key congressional race in South Dakota may be affected materially by the red-hot right-to-work issue, introduced into the campaign by the far-left Farmers Union. The farm organization, of the same political stripe as South Dakota's left-wing Congressman George McGovern, has come out for repeal of the state's right-to-work law. McGovern's opponent, former Republican Governor Joe Foss, has said that he would fight to preserve the law. McGovern, knowing the law's

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popularity in the Coyote State, is lying low, although he is known to be in opposition to the right to work. According to experts on the scene, the issue has given a boost to Foss' candidacy.

● In Ohio—the Nation's second industrial state—all three of the state's top elected officials have come out in favor of the right to work. Governor Thomas O'Neill, seeking re-election, has endorsed the measure, as has Senator John Bricker. Additionally, Ohio's top office-holding Democrat, Senator Frank Lausche, has stated that he will vote for the right to work when he casts his ballot Tuesday. "Those who claim the American worker will not seek voluntary membership in unions but will do so only under compulsion," Lausche said, "are libeling the character of the workingman of our country."

Private Schools: HUMAN EVENTS learns that the effort to launch a private school experiment in Little Rock, Arkansas—in spite of subterranean opposition from the Little Rock School Board—is meeting with considerable initial success. The story, blacked out in the Northern papers, was obtained by long-distance telephone inquiries to Arkansas and neighboring Louisiana, where the private school movement has stirred widespread sympathy.

Dr. Malcolm Taylor, Treasurer of the Little Rock Private School Corp., told HUMAN EVENTS this week that his organization to date has collected well over $100,000. Much of this has been obtained from donors outside Arkansas. Moreover, an estimated half of the funds have come from private school sympathizers in the North.

Not entered in the corporation's ledger at the time of this interview were donations being collected in Louisiana. In Monroe, Louisiana, $3000 has been collected. In the city of Shreveport, a drive netted $14,000. And in the small town of Bastrop, not far from the Arkansas line, more than $10,000 was collected.

Similar efforts are under way throughout the South. Dr. Taylor estimated that half-a-million dollars would be a reasonable total to expect from these private subscription efforts. "But," he added, "we have so far had trouble spending the money we have. When we try to buy supplies from merchants, they insist on giving them to us."

Eleanor: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, appearing on the "Meet the Press" TV interview last week, had the Capital reeling with some new Eleanorisms. Illustrative of her thinking on current topics was this exchange on right-to-work laws:

Q. "In your column, Mrs. Roosevelt, in 1941—March 13, you said, I do not believe that every man and woman should be forced to join a union."

A. "No, I don't; I don't think you should be forced to join a union, but that means then you go to work where there is no union."

In other words, Mrs. R believes that an actress in New York or Hollywood, if she doesn't like her union, can always become a waitress!

Asked about the possibility of a Catholic President, Eleanor—whose party depends heavily on the Catholic vote—replied: "the first Catholic that is elected I hope will be strong enough so that if the question should arise of the difference between church and state he can really act apart from the religious basis."

Quemoy and Berlin: The Kremlin regards Berlin as the European counterpart of Quemoy and, in words similar to those used about the Chinese Nationalist island, says the West has no right to be in Berlin. This stand appears in a speech delivered October 27 by Walter Ulbricht, Communist East German boss, who faithfully parrots the Kremlin line. Ulbricht emphasized that "both positions [Berlin and Quemoy] have the same weaknesses. Both are islands . . . "

This voice from the Kremlin sharply contradicts George Kennan, former State Department official who is touted by "liberals" as America's top expert on Soviet Russia. Kennan, arguing for appeasement of Red China, dismissed as ridiculous any comparison between Quemoy and Berlin. Capital comment, noting the Ulbricht statement, finds the Dulles arguments for holding on to Quemoy greatly strengthened, but fears that Ulbricht's remarks may signal a new assault by the Kremlin on the Western powers.

Timely Warning: Washington hailed the recent words of syndicated columnist William S. White, one-time "liberal" writer for *The New York Times* and biographer of Robert A. Taft. White issued a stern blast against the nuclear disarmament negotiations under way at Geneva, Switzerland. White, like the child who blurted out that the Emperor was naked, disclosed the awful and obvious truth about our progress toward a nuclear disarmament agreement: such an agreement—*even if the Soviets accepted our terms and acted in good faith*—would be an overwhelming victory for the Communists. Reason: "in conventional arms the Russians are far more powerful than the West. They have perhaps 500 divisions of effective troops as against 100 at most for the West. And they occupy a massive continental position as against the dispersed positions of the West."

BOUND VOLUMES FOR 1958—indexed—may now be ordered for March delivery. Regular price, $15; pre-publication price, accepted until December 31, $7.50 each. Bound, indexed volumes for 1955, 1956 and 1957 are available at $15 apiece. None available for previous years.

The smart boys in business know that the first thing to do after an election is to prepare for the next election. Therefore, those who have received the "Business in Politics" kits (weighing ten pounds and costing $200 each) put together by the Manufacturers' Association of Syracuse (351 South Warren St., Syracuse 2, N. Y.) intend to step up their use of the kits in preparation for the 1960 Presidential campaign.

Victor Riesel, national columnist on labor affairs, calls the material in the kit "the most complete and sophisticated political battle plan put into the field. To me, it out-brain-trusts even the smoothest of labor's campaign material." The point of the Syracuse plan, remarks Riesel, is "not only to activate businessmen, not only to help the Republican party with which they are in greater sympathy, but to compete with the labor men who are active in the Democratic party."

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The Meaning of The Rockefeller Campaign

By RAYMOND MOLEY

Newsweek columnist, author of the HUMAN EVENTS articles, "The Big Roadblock to Conservative Victory," and "Conservative Victory: How to Achieve It."

WHEN VICE PRESIDENT Nixon visited the city of New York recently, Nelson Rockefeller, candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, was conspicuous by his absence from the rally. Nixon, who is laboring to arouse all Republicans in the campaign, cordially invited the reluctant Rockefeller to breakfast the next morning. Pictures were taken and published, showing the New Yorker expounding something or other with Nixon a smiling but quiet listener.

Then there were statements by both, in which Rockefeller expressed the view, not quite original, that Nixon was doing a good job rallying Republicans to the party's cause. Nixon indicated no disappointment at Rockefeller's absence the evening before, noting that after all his guest was running for Governor on state issues. No sophisticated politician was deluded by these pleasantries.

The Rockefeller absence from the Nixon meeting was not an accident. It was deliberately planned well in advance. The group that has promoted the Rockefeller debut in politics has followed a policy of disassociating its man from the Republican party. Governor Averell Harriman, who is getting some of his own publicity-brewed medicine in his campaign for re-election, has commented in speeches that his opponent really is a Republican, and don't let him fool you.

This is reminiscent of Jimmy Roosevelt's breathless announcement, when he was running for Governor in California in 1950, that while he did not want to make it "a dirty campaign," he would before election prove that Earl Warren was really a Republican, however he might disguise that damning fact.

The excuse for such nonpartisanship as was displayed by Earl Warren and is now presented by Rockefeller's people is the great predominance of Democratic registration in both states. This disparity between the registrations of the two parties is accentuated and augmented by just such policies as have been characteristic of Warren's and Rockefeller's campaigns. It takes the heart out of those devoted few who believe in party government and who will, if encouraged, work to increase registration. For anyone who knows politics at the precinct level realizes that to get voters registered is a matter of great and continuing labor.

THE DISDAIN, amounting to contempt for the Republican party organization by Rockefeller's handlers —for this political novice is the product of an expensive, high-powered group of hucksters—is not unnoticed by the district leaders and workers in New York City. I know a good many of them well and have talked with them within the last few days. They are enraged at the Rockefeller disdain for the other Republicans on the ticket with him—for the little fellows such as candidates for the State Assembly and State Senate.

An organization known as "Citizens for Rockefeller" seems to be running his campaign. It is apparently lavishly supplied with money. This organization has opened up stores all over the city for the promulgation of the Rockefeller gospel.

In one instance, a store was opened up almost across the street from the residence of a candidate for a high state office, who has been a loyal party worker for years. This man tried to have the "Citizens for Rockefeller" accept his own literature for distribution and his picture for display. He was flatly refused.

All this is a repetition of the disastrous Willkie blitz, which nominated but could not elect its man, and also the Eisenhower blitz which rejected Taft in 1952. In this group are many of the same people who participated then—furnishing man and woman power and lots of money.

As might be, should a victory for Rockefeller be the result, as sure as death and dissolution there will be a Rockefeller blitz for 1960. This, the Republicans in other states should know. They have had similar collisions in the past. It may happen again.

(This article appears by arrangement with The Associated Newspapers.)

RABBI BENJAMIN SCHULTZ, Executive Director, American Jewish League Against Communism, Inc.: "You have provided a rallying point for defenders of the Constitution and citizen fighters against subtle or overt subversion. Keep up the good work."

DEVI M. ROILLARD, Pastor, Episcopal Mission, City of Indian Work, Lake Andes, S. D.: "I can depend on HUMAN EVENTS for real news to impart to my fellow citizens."

REV. GERHARD F. RAEDECKE, St. John's Lutheran Church, Young America, Minnesota: "HUMAN EVENTS articles ought to serve to alert our congressional leaders to do something about the many problems you report on."

BENJAMIN D. LOAN, Pastor, St. Paris Methodist Church, St. Paris, Ohio: "I appreciate HUMAN EVENTS because I get material from it that is not available to me from other sources."

GREGORY S. MORONY, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Eureka, California: "HUMAN EVENTS is most helpful with otherwise unknown facts, and with facts ahead of other news channels."

REV. V. E. SMITH, Church of Christ (Disciples), Hebron, Ohio: "HUMAN EVENTS is the finest magazine that I know to give one a picture of what's going on in the world."

ROBERT E. KIRKMAN, Pastor, Edenside Christian Church, Louisville, Kentucky: "The objective reporting of HUMAN EVENTS gives one pertinent insights into the timely issues and helps one to ascertain the moral implications of current decisions."

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M. STANTON EVANS, *Managing Editor* FRANK CHODOROV, *Contributing Editor*

HUMAN EVENTS, 408 First St., SE, Washington 3, D. C., is a weekly Washington newsletter. Founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. Published usually in two sections: a 4-page news section and a 4-page article section. Entered as second-class matter, Washington, D. C. Copyright 1958.

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Vol. XV, No. 44 HUMAN EVENTS November 3, 1958

Article Section *Printed in Two Sections*

CAN THE GOP WIN IN 1960?

By JAMES L. WICK

EVEN IF THE Republicans lose the congressional elections in November, as is being predicted, that outcome would not guarantee their defeat in 1960. In fact, much opinion in Washington is that if a big Democratic victory should take place in 1958, Republican chances for 1960 would actually improve.

Basis for this belief: give the Reuthercrats (ADA-COPE) enough rope in the next Congress and they will hang themselves in the Presidential election of 1960.

If the Democratic party's Northern wing by itself wins a majority in both Houses of Congress, the "liberals" will be able to achieve their avowed objective: to kick the Southern conservatives out of the party. Led by Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler, they are saying in effect: "We can win the Presidency and control Congress without a single Southern state, so let's quit settling for peanuts on social legislation and on 'civil rights.' Furthermore, by getting rid of the Southern conservatives, we can rebuild the Democratic party in the South around such 'liberals' as Kefauver, Yarborough, Hill and Sparkman."

The Butler plan, if realized, will guarantee the creation of a formidable Southern States Third Party in 1960. And that will reduce the potential Democratic Electoral College vote.

The camel's nose in the Reuther program to socialize America is the ADA plan to provide free medical, dental, hospital and nursing home care to all persons on social security. Estimated cost the first year: $6 billion ($25 billion a year by 1975). The second program is the NEA proposal for $4.5 billion annually for Federal aid for teachers' salaries and school construction. Number three is a tenfold increase in public housing; number four is an extension of public power. And that's just the beginning.

The American people, however, time and time again, have proved their basic common sense and conservatism whenever they have had a chance to vote on the issue, undisguised by political double talk.

The prime example was Reuther's guaranteed annual wage (supplemental unemployment benefits) referendum in Ohio in 1955. The majority against the proposal was 600,000—the largest majority ever delivered on any candidate or any issue in a contested election in Ohio. That dramatic negative reaction is likely to be duplicated when the Democratic "liberals" unroll their gigantic something-for-nothing program in the next Congress. The vast majority of the American people will not like what they are going to see.

THE SECOND REASON for GOP hope for 1960 is the history of election upsets during the past 60 years. Three of these upsets deserve close study.

The first occurred in 1896. After three years of the deepest depression, William Jennings Bryan offered the voters the original New Deal program: dilution of the currency, bigger Government, increased taxes.

The Great Commoner looked invincible when he electrified the Democratic Convention with his "Cross of Gold" speech. Wheat, the leading economic barometer of that day, was

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selling at around 50 cents a bushel; Bryan's campaign speeches thundered that it would not reach a level profitable to farmers until silver was monetized at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The American people in 1896, however, voted for sound money and conservative Government. As a consequence of the restoration of business confidence, the grave 1893 depression quickly ended. As a contrast, people will recall 1933 when FDR took office and immediately set about undermining business confidence. Though elected on a platform more conservative than President Hoover's, he shrugged aside his promises 100 days after his inauguration. He put in effect a program so Bryan-like that unemployment held above the nine million mark for the entire eight years of his first and second terms. Massive unemployment ended only as the result of our entry into the war.

The second election upset came in 1924. In 1923, the Teapot Dome scandals erupted. President Harding died, but the Democrats were convinced that the Republican party could not escape public indignation. Coolidge demonstrated his personal antipathy to corruption, however, by firing the corrupt Attorney General, Harry Daugherty, and by appointing as special prosecutors two distinguished attorneys, Owen J. Roberts, a Republican, and Atlee Pomerene, former Democratic Senator from Ohio.

In addition, Coolidge cut income and inheritance taxes down to a maximum of 20 per cent. He reduced the national debt by $1 billion a year. These constructive achievements, however, were pooh-poohed by the Democrats. They were so confident of victory when they met in convention that neither of their two leading candidates, Al Smith and William G. McAdoo, would yield to break the deadlock. It took 105 ballots to compromise on John W. Davis.

In spite of the convention wounds, Democratic chances looked good. Senator LaFollette left the Republican party to accept the Progressive party nomination. It was predicted that LaFollette would split off enough farm and labor votes from the Republican party in the North to assure Democratic victory. Democrats recalled that only 12 years before, Theodore Roosevelt, as the Progressive candidate, diverted enough Republican votes to elect Woodrow Wilson despite the latter's minority share (45 per cent) of the popular vote.

LaFollette did get five million votes, almost all from the North, but instead of taking them from the Republican party, his "liberal" candidacy attracted votes which otherwise may have gone to the Democrats. Coolidge got 381 Electoral votes and a 7.4 million plurality.

THE THIRD election upset, the greatest in our time, came of course in 1948.

The foundations for the universal belief that a GOP victory was the safest of all bets in 1948 were laid in the landslide of 1946, when the Republicans captured both Houses of Congress. Just before that midterm election, Truman made the catastrophic mistake of publicly admitting that, in order to hold down meat prices, he had considered requisitioning the Nation's livestock, adding that he gave up the plan only because of its impracticability.

A second factor contributing to Republican overconfidence was the rebellion of the Catholic vote—a key Democratic bloc in the big cities—against the softness towards communism already being revealed in high Government circles.

Finally, Southern Democrats, infuriated by the report of Truman's Civil Rights Commission, were laying plans for a Dixiecrat party to wreck Democratic chances in the South, while former Vice President Henry Wallace was being pressed to organize a Progressive party to kill Democratic chances in the North.

Gallup polls showed Truman's popularity sinking to new lows. To sew it all together,

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commentators could not forget the historical fact that no party in power had ever decisively lost control of both Houses of Congress at mid-term without losing the next Presidential election.

Democrats, in a panic, talked of drafting General Eisenhower. Florida's Senator Claude Pepper said the Democratic party should draft Eisenhower on his own terms: tell him he could choose his own running mate and write his own platform.

Newsweek's poll of "50 distinguished Washington correspondents," by 50 to 0, predicted Dewey's election. The Sunday before the election, Walter Winchell broadcast that the betting odds were 15 to 1 for Dewey with no Truman takers.

All these expectations might have been realized but for the fact that there were a few Democrats, headed by Harry himself, who refused to lie down and quit.

The inside story of the strategy that elected Truman is told in a new book, *Inside the Democratic Party,* by Jack Redding, Publicity Director for the Democrats in 1948. The primary technique decided upon in that election was: "attack, attack, attack. Don't answer Republican charges. Take the offensive. Keep the Republicans on the defensive."

The Democratic leadership concluded early that Dewey would be the easiest Republican to beat; as in his 1944 campaign, he would be a "me-too" candidate. Taft was a fighter; he would be much harder to beat.

To make sure the GOP would nominate Dewey, not Taft, the Democrats, led by Truman, planned to repeat every time they were asked, that their fondest hope was that the GOP would nominate Taft—"The EASIEST man to beat." The Republicans were suckered into doing exactly what the Democrats hoped, and Dewey proved an even softer opponent than they had anticipated. The Republican nominee, instead of defending the 80th Congress, was apologetic about it.

For example, on Taft-Hartley, one of the most constructive congressional achievements of this century, Dewey actually thought he would win votes by insinuating that he was in agreement with Harry Truman's opinion of the law. And this, after the House of Representatives had passed the bill by 350 to 75 and the Senate by 57 to 13—with even the Democrats in Congress casting a majority in favor of Taft-Hartley!

The lesson of the 1948 shock is that politics is like football. No political party or political candidate is in greater danger than when feeling certain of victory. And the Democrats glow with confidence—perhaps with overconfidence —whenever they think of the next Presidential election.

ANOTHER REASON for GOP optimism is that in 1960 the Democrats will face a powerful new force—businessmen in politics.

In response to articles in HUMAN EVENTS by Lemuel R. Boulware, Raymond Moley, David S. Teeple, Ralph Gwinn and James Brewbaker, the business community is realizing that socialism will soon complete its conquest of America if businessmen do not organize immediately to resist the drive for total power by the labor bosses.

Until the feeble beginnings now being made, the GOP has had to depend for getting out its vote upon spontaneous action by volunteers. The Democrats, on the other hand, have been utilizing highly disciplined machinery, including a million shop stewards in national trade unions.

The election in Maine opened the eyes of many businessmen to the efficiency of labor's "top-down" political organization.

Long before Maine Republicans had taken their first steps, the labor bosses in the Nation's Capital had completed their blueprints for the state. As long ago as April 24, they transferred into Portland and other cities an

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army of political organizers that constituted a larger working force than the combined staffs of the Republican National Committee, the Republican Congressional Campaign Committees, and the Maine State Central Committee. At least two organizers were assigned to every precinct in the state. The Textile Workers Union mailed 126,000 pieces of literature, rang 20,000 doorbells, made 48,000 phone calls, and had scores of carpools going on election day. Hundreds of TV and radio spots were used. Each organizer's work was carefully diagrammed. As a consequence of all these efforts, some labor precincts doubled their highest previous midterm vote and went ten-to-one for the Democrats.

However, the defeat in Maine in 1958 may bring victory in Maine in 1960.*

Maine businessmen are already setting up political organization plans for 1960. Initial surveys show that the state can be recovered by the GOP if the normally Republican vote can be gotten to the polls.

Equally important, businessmen elsewhere have decided upon political action. They are beginning to understand the wisdom of Raymond Moley's advice: "Power is where the lawmakers, not the laws, are made." What the labor bosses have been doing—alone and unhampered for 20 years—business is about to do.

THE MOST IMPRESSIVE of the GOP's assets is Dick Nixon. The Vice President's travels and activities have kept him in the limelight. Next to Eisenhower's and Truman's, Nixon's is the best-known name on the current political scene. His participation in decisions involving the Nation's safety have given him a "training for the Presidential office" far better than that received by any of his predecessors. Since Eisenhower has abdicated the responsibility for promoting GOP policies, Nixon has become the head of the party. Furthermore, by a combination of good fortune and a sense of showmanship unequalled since FDR, the Vice President has gained the confidence of the electorate. Gallup "trial heats" indicate that if the Presidential election were held today, he could beat any Democrat.

A report from Great Britain—relayed in *Barron's* weekly—should give hope to Republicans. By following conservative economic and foreign policies, the Macmillan Government quashed the rising power of the Labor opposition. "Since last fall," *Barron's* notes, "as surveys, polls and an occasional by-election tend to show, public opinion has swung sharply away from the Laborites and toward the Tories . . . By daring to be conservative, the Conservative party has kept Great Britain both prosperous and solvent." That is a lesson which should not be lost on the more conservative of America's two parties.

While the GOP outlook is on the surface grim, there are sound underlying reasons why shrewd observers here consider Republican prospects fundamentally hopeful.

James L. Wick is the Executive Publisher of HUMAN EVENTS.

* For one thing, it showed the folly of Republican Senator Payne's insistence that the labor bosses must not be attacked. Up to the last moment, Payne argued—against the opinion of the other candidates on the Republican ticket—that labor must be "appeased." Maine Republican leaders now are unanimous that for the GOP that is the road to disaster. Senator Margaret Chase Smith, who faces the voters in 1960, has reportedly said that she will move toward the right in her votes in Congress.

HUMAN EVENTS was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. It is published weekly at 408 First Street, SE, Washington 3, D.C. and reports from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes. It is usually published in two parts: a 4-page news section and a 4-page article. $11 per year.
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